

BLAIR'S SHOULDER-KNOT (LITHOPHANE LEAUTIERI BOISD.) IN EAST SUSSEX. — On 21st October, 1975 I recorded a male *L. leautieri* near Dallington. It is a species that seems to be increasing its range as in 1976 I recorded two more specimens on the 2nd and 3rd October in Wadhurst, some 15 miles from Dallington. In 1974, at Dallington, I recorded the Tawny Pinion (*Lithophane semibrunnea* Haw.) on 27th October, and four Pale Pinion (*L. socia* Hufn.) during November.—A. E. C. ADAMS, Perrins Farm, Wood Green, Wadhurst, East Sussex.

A FURTHER NOTE ON COLEOPHORA TRIGEMINELLA FUCHS AND C. CORACIPENNELLA (HBN.). — Due to the apparent scarcity of these two *Coleophora* spp., which I discovered at the same locality in N. Kent recently (*Ent. Rec.*, **87**: 300), it seemed desirable to ascertain their present status.

Unfortunately, I was due to emigrate to Switzerland on 30th April, 1976, but as I had taken the first *Coleophora trigeminella* Fuchs case on 4th May, 1974, it seemed probable that the end of April was not too early for it. However, *Coleophora coracipennella* (Hüb.) would almost certainly still be in its overwintering case rendering it indistinguishable from *Coleophora cerasivorella* Pack.

Accordingly, on 25th April a visit to the locality was made in company with Mr. J. M. Chalmers-Hunt, who found the first case of *trigeminella* well concealed feeding amongst closely bunched Apple leaves. Searching on the Hawthorn soon revealed a few more cases, about eight in all, but they were often well concealed and were well separated along the hedge. Some were feeding on the unopened flower buds. The species could I think be described as common in the immediate vicinity of these bushes, but other hedges visited in the area revealed no more cases.

Just as we were leaving, Mr. John Roche, who just happened to be passing, joined us. Having been shown what to look for, he found the cases commonly at the bottom of his garden at Sidcup later that day.

That same evening I was visiting friends at Whitstable. As they have a number of Hawthorn bushes alongside their house, I quickly had a look on them before the light failed. A *trigeminella* case was soon found attached to a flower bud.

I took this case, and three cases from the original locality, to Switzerland with me. Two of these cases were quite short, with only a bivalved tailend. One later formed a trivalve, but the other remained bivalved. A ♂ specimen emerged from this case on the 4th June with a ♀ emerging from a trivalved case the same day. Another ♀ emerged from the Whitstable case on the 5th June. The fourth case produced a ♀ *Apanteles* sp. which has been retained by Dr. Mark Shaw for a more specific determination. A bivalved *trigeminella* case cannot be confused with the case of *Coleophora badiipennella* (Dup.), because the former is fairly smooth and is made of silk, whereas the latter is rougher and is cut from the edge of a leaf.

Because *trigeminella* constructs its case from silk, it cannot have a different hibernating case, but it gradually expands its case with silk as it grows. It is not known when the larva starts feeding or what young cases look like, but close searching through August and September should clear the matter up.

The final lengths of the cases were between 4.5 mm. (bivalved) and 6 mm. and they were all spun up in the fork of a twig.

I have also looked for the cases, with no success, in likely looking places in the Higham, Cliffe and Gillingham areas. The species is therefore very local, but common where it occurs.

Just before we left the locality, I found a very freshly cut out case together with the old hibernating case on Hawthorn. At this time the case was whitish, somewhat bulbous and bivalved. As the larva fed up, the case became strengthened with silk turning reddish brown, but remained bivalved: It was relatively fat for its length (6 mm.). A ♀ *coracipennella* (gen. det. S.E.W.) emerged on the 12th June. The specimen was again much darker than my *cerasivorella*, the black tipped scales being especially distinct under the microscope, where they extend into the tornal cilia.

I have since bred a further ♀ *coracipennella* (gen. det. S.E.W.) on the 20th July from a case found on Apple, near Zürich, Switzerland, on the 3rd July. This specimen is even darker than either of my English specimens and, of course, emerged over a month later.

The single character that my *coracipennella* cases have that my *cerasivorella* do not, is that they all have a longitudinal ridge on both sides, caused by the contraction of the silk inside. Some of my *cerasivorella* cases have ridges, but these are caused by the join of the cut out leaf and are therefore not symmetrical on both sides.

Two out of three *cerasivorella* cases that I also took with me also remained bivalved. — S. E. WHITEBREAD, Hofackerstrasse 7, CH-4132 MUTTENZ, Switzerland, 1.x.1976.

MACROGLOSSUM STELLATARUM (L.), SPODOPTERA EXIGUA (HBN.), EUROIS OCCULTA (L.) AND LITHOMOIA SOLIDAGINIS (HBN.) IN SOUTH WESTMORLAND IN 1976. — On 20th August Mr. Arthur Watson and I observed a nearly full grown larva of *M. stellatarum* feeding on *Galium verum* on Arnside Knott. On 30th September an adult was seen hovering over flowers in a Milnthorpe garden by Mr. A. J. Holman, and on 10th October, I saw one in my garden, hovering over various blooms during a brief spell of sunshine.

On the morning of 4th July, after the warmest night of the year here, I found a male *S. exigua* at the bottom of my Robinson trap, among 699 other macros (97 species) and masses of other small creatures (all released later). This is my first record of the species in the nine years that I have continually operated my m.v. light here.